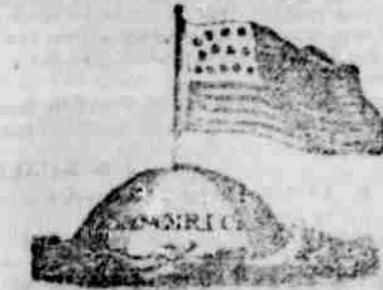


The Charlotte Journal.

T. J. HOLTOM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
VOLUME XXI.



Charlotte:

WEDNESDAY, November 26, 1851.

EP. WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., is our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertisements and subscriptions, and to grant receipts.

EP. W. CARR, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and pre-subscriptions.

EP. R. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions at his offices in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

The Editor of the Journal, who is now on a visit to the North, for the purpose of purchasing the articles required for the enlargement and otherwise improvement of the Journal, will be absent from his post for the next few weeks to come. We hope his absence will be a sufficient apology for the irregularity in which the subscribers receive the Journal. After he returns he will present a more handsome and interesting sheet. It is to be hoped that each subscriber will exert his influence, and secure at least one new subscriber each by the first of January next, which will greatly encourage the enterprising gentlemen now about to engage in the undertaking.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that the returns of the late election show that some forty thousand Whig voters stood at home at the late election in Ohio—were too lazy to come out and vote! Many of our very good natured friends are disposed to take the blustering accusations of the Democratic press gospel, and consider the Whig party used up; whereas figures will show that, by union and concert, by taking counsel from friends, and not from enemies; by going to the polls on election day, and voting the full Whig ticket; by getting out a full Whig vote, our friends could carry Ohio easily, over Democrats and Abolitionists combined.

From the National Intelligencer.

Mrs. GALE & SONS: As the wisdom of the Nation will soon be congregated at Washington, allow me leave to make a few suggestions, upon which it is hoped the Representatives of the People will duly deliberate.

In the first place, I suggest that the custom-houses be abolished, and freely established for the reason that under the existing revenue laws, the exports of the precious metals are not sufficient to satisfy the wants of Europe. That is to say, foreigners are not content with receiving about all the gold that comes from California, and is coined in Paillard plus, but more is required by them, so that their currency and trade shall be sound and thrifty.—Under free trade—that is, American free-trade—Europe would not only get all the gold received from California, but we should be called upon to supply a large amount from our old stock of coin, which would be of infinite advantage to the work-shops of the entire continent, and by consequence give general satisfaction to all hands abroad. As it is neither fashionable nor patriotic to pass laws calculated to advance our own fortune whilst foreigners require our assistance, it is respectfully suggested that Congress proceed to do this important work as early as possible; and if the members will go to work during the first month of the session, and pass such a bill before 1852, they will no doubt receive the thanks of all Europe.

In the next place, it is proposed that Congress pass a resolution requesting the President of the United States to evict the white house on the arrival of Kossuth and his company of Hungarian patriots, and that they occupy the same so long they may continue in the city of Washington; their expenses, of course, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, who her otherwise appropriated or not.

And, finally, it is proposed, say, most strenuously recommended, that all the ships of war now in commission be immediately fit out for the Mediterranean sea for the purpose of affording an opportunity for all foreigners who desire to come to the land of liberty to come at once; and that they shall not only have their passage free, but \$15,000 in gold shall be presented to every country of not over six in number, and one and all shall be supplied with the best of everything. And, besides, on their arrival in the United States, they shall be paid out of Treasury \$500, a head and each shall be allowed to enter in his or her name as much land—gold land in California, if it be preferred—as may be desired, free gratis for nothing.

These things done, Congress should then adjourn sine die.

A VIRGINIAN CLOD-HOPPER.

"Perpetual Vigilance is the Price of Liberty," for "Power is always Stealing from the Many to the Few."

CHARLOTTE, N. C. NOVEMBER 26, 1851.

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THE FOWLER ESTATE AT NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans Delta states that the property of the late Joseph Fowler Jr., of that city, according to the inventory just made, is valued at \$1,480,801 27, with very few liabilities. He had however, never paid taxes on more than about one half of his property. His real estate alone is valued at \$328,900; good bills receivable, at \$804,682; back and other stocks at \$79,860; and good book accounts at \$21,340. The commission to each of his executors, at two and a half percent, amounts to \$82,803 40. Most of the heirs reside in the District of Columbia, and have already come in possession of a considerable share of these effects.

THE LARGEST CROP OF COTTON EVER YET ANNOUNCED.

The following extraordinary statement has been made to us by Col. Quarles, on whose authority we give it to the public. M. D. W. Q., son of Col. Quarles, whose plantation is on Oyster creek, in Brazoria county, has made this season four hundred bales of cotton on one hundred and sixty acres, and with twelve hands! About three hundred bales of this cotton have already been picked; but the picking is still going on, and when completed the amount will not be less than four hundred bales. It is not pretended that the whole of this has been picked out by the same twelve hands, for, during the picking season, Mr. Quarles employed a large number of hands to assist him, whose labor will cost a hundred or more hands, so that the net proceeds of the twelve hands will be two hundred and seventy-five, or perhaps two hundred bales. The whole of this cotton was planted and cultivated by the said twelve hands, and the only help they had was in the picking. To prevent any misunderstanding of this statement, we are authorized to say that the bales are of the average weight of those usually made in Texas, that is about five hundred pounds each.

The advantages of Dr. Graham's machine over that of Phipps' are many and important. It is more simple in its construction, will project the gas regulating the quantity, and, he says, will extinguish fire, which Phipps' it seems, will not. We trust the Doctor will realize his most sanguine expectations, and the world be proportionably benefited.—Mountain Banner.

There is a man up town so cross, if he looks at the best dressed baby he frightened. He has had four wives and been separated from all on account of incompatibility of temper.

8. Observe the round handwriting engraved on the bill, which should be black, equal in size and distance, of a uniform slope, and smooth. This in genuine notes is invariably well done, looks very perfect; in counterfeits it is seldom so, but often looks stiff, as if done with a pen.

9. Notice the "imprint," or engraver's name, which is always near the border end of the note, and is always alike, letters small, upright, and engraved very perfectly. Counterfeits seldom do this well.

It was remarked by Stephen Burroughs, before he died, that things could not be perfectly counterfeited; one was the dexterity, or portraits, medallion heads, vignettes, &c., and the other shading or ruling above the letters.

DR. GRAHAM'S ANNIHILATOR.

Dr. Graham's has been in our village some days and has a model of his Annihilator made with which he purports visiting Washington soon to urge his claim for a patent. We have seen the model, which is made of tin, and is quite simple in its construction, though we do not well know how to describe it. Besides the gas receiver there are a few tubes and other pieces, and the machine is complete.

The Doctor says that he can project the gas from his machine to an ordinary height, whereat that of Phipps' only projects to reseape.

By means of cocks he can also regulate the quantity of gas, or shut off entirely. He thinks that with a few of his Annihilators he could have quenched the flames of Moscow in 15 minutes! On the time when Napoleon viewed

the average weight of those usually made in Texas, that is about five hundred pounds each.

In addition to the above, we have authority to say the same twelve hands have raised and gathered during the season two thousand three hundred bushels of corn from thirty acres of land, which is considerably below the yield of the last year on the same plantation.

It may be of some interest here to state that the above crops of cotton and corn were both planted in February, which Col. Quarles thinks is the month in which both cotton and corn should always be planted in Texas. The picking of the cotton was commenced on the 4th of July last. If, after paying for the extra labor required to pick the above crop, there shall remain two hundred and seventy-five bales, which is the smallest named, then the net proceeds of the twelve hands will be within a small fraction of twenty-three bales each, to which we must add one hundred and ninety-one bushels of corn, to make the total product of each hand's labor; and this, at the present price of cotton and corn, cannot fall much, if any, short of one thousand dollars to the hand.

Should our readers wish confirmation of the above statement, we are authorized to give the names of Messrs. Williams, Gass, Compton, Laddell, and Love, who own and cultivate plantations adjoining, and will bear testimony to its correctness. The land which produced this crop is of the usual quality of Oyster creek lands, and indeed of the bottom lands of Texas generally, of which any one may be readily convinced by his own observation.—*Gainesville (Texas) News.*

Ex-Governor James C. Jones of Tennessee, was on Friday last elected a United States Senator by the Legislature of that State, to serve six years from the 4th of March last, when the term of Mr. Turney expired.

How to DETECT COUNTERFEITS.—The following extract "Rules" we copy from the Clinton Tribune. By carefully examining these rules, and with such other information as may be derived from the Bank Note Reporter, persons need not be imposed upon with counterfeit notes.

1. Examine the appearance of a bill, the genuine have a general dark, neat appearance.

2. Examine the vignette or picture in the middle of the top; see if the sky or background looks clear and transparent or soft and even, and not scratchy.

3. Examine well the faces; see if the expression is distinct and easy, natural and lifelike, particularly the eyes.

4. See if the drapery or dress fits well, looks natural and easy, shows the folds distinctly.

5. Examine the medallion ruling and heads and circular ornaments around the figures, &c.; see if they are regular, smooth and uniform—not scratchy. If his work in the genuine looks as if raised on the paper and cannot be perfectly imitated.

6. Examine the principal line of letters or name of the bank. See if they are all upright, perfectly true and even; or, if sloping, of a uniform slope.

7. Carefully examine the shade or parallel ruling on the face or outside of the letters, &c.; see if it is clear and looks as if colored with a brush. The fine and parallel lines in the genuine are of equal size, smooth and even; counterfeits look as if done with a glo-

lengthy and tedious confinement in the prison dungeon. Gentlemen, we had been on your shores but a brief period, before our hearts, which had been encircled and frozen under despotism, became warmer again by the light of the sun of your freedom. We des red to enjoy the rights of men in your beloved country, Hungary, but also, we were crushed and thrown among the chains and prison cells, and we are now exiles from it, far away from our home, associates, our fathers, mothers, wives, children, and all our friends. But thank God, if we are in a strange land we are cheered by knowing that we have been received with a noble and generous hospitality. You will know the cause why we wander.

It was remarked by Stephen Burroughs, before he died, that things could not be perfectly counterfeited; one was the dexterity, or portraits, medallion heads, vignettes, &c., and the other shading or ruling above the letters.

It was observed by the Hungarians, before they left, that the people of America were very hospitable, and that they had been received with a noble and generous hospitality.

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Died,

In Mecklenburg County, on the 18th inst. Harriet R. Erwin, daughter of Caleb Erwin, in the 11th year of her age.

The deceased, in use the language of the Minister on the funeral occasion, "was a lovely little girl, and all who knew her, knew it." She gave strong evidence on her deathbed that she had passed from death unto life; and that she was waiting the coming of the Bridegroom, having on the wedding garment, with all its trimmings. She called up by her bedside her weeping friends, one by one, and said, "I went to pray and try to get to heaven; but unless Christ save me nobody can do it, and I want you to pray and try too, and may be Christ will save you. I want every body to pray and try to get to heaven, I am not telling you my bad things; for you know it is better to be in heaven where there is no sickness, no pain, no sorrow, and no death. I would like to live a little longer, but if I must die, I can die now."

The peculiar distinctness of her manner, and yet the childlike simplicity of her address whilst the above exhortation fell from her lips with the love of Christ in her voice, manifested a nobility of character which was cheering to all.

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